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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT HS
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With which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
Subscription, paid in advance,
12/- per annum. Postage to any
part of the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

No. 16,349. 第九十四百三千大萬一第一 日三十月八午二英宣

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1910. 五萬九
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1910.

The Colonial Budget for the year 1911 was

presented to the Hongkong Legislative
Council yesterday afternoon, and its most
salient features were outlined by H.E. the
OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT

in a speech commendable for its clear-
ness and notable for its brevity. It is, on
the whole a hum-drum Budget, but there are
a few items in it of exceptional interest.

In the first place, we may mention the announcement that as

a result of the correspondence initiated

by Sir FREDERICK LUGARD, the Imperial
(British) Post Office has decided, as from

the end of this year, to relieve the

Hongkong Post Office of responsibility for

the continued maintenance of the British
Postal Agencies in China. When His

EXCELLENCE THE GOVERNOR addressed the

Council on this subject a year ago he stated

that the Agencies began to show a loss

in 1908, in which year, including the

military contribution on gross receipts,

it amounted to \$51,172. The Estimate for

the past year was a little in excess of that

amount. It was manifestly unfair that the

Colony of Hongkong should be required to

bear that loss, and last year H.E. The

GOVERNOR was able to announce that he had

succeeded in inducing the Imperial Gov-

ernment to so far recognise its responsibility

as to pledge itself to meet half the loss on

these Agencies. At that time the GOVER-

was in hopes of covering the other half by
contributions from the British communities
concerned, or alternatively by raising the
Postal rates. We may conclude that both
these ideas proved impracticable. It was
foreshadowed in the Budget speech of last
year that if a satisfactory arrangement by
which Hongkong should be entirely relieved
of all loss on this account was not arrived at,
the Government might decline to conduct
the Agencies any longer. It is very
satisfactory to know that the difficulty
has been solved by the Imperial Gov-

ernment taking over the Agencies. It
means a saving to the Colonial Government
of a not inconsiderable sum for in
addition to the actual deficit this Colony
has had to pay the military contribution of
20 per cent. on the gross revenue of the
Postal Agencies. Presumably, under the
new arrangement the revenue will not be
subject to that charge, so that the loss
falling on the Imperial Government will not
be so large as the Hongkong Government
has had to meet.

One other item of special interest
in the Budget Statement is that of the
Kowloon-Canton Railway. The year's
revenue is estimated at \$107,000; while
the expenditure on railway account,
less the sum chargeable to capital, is
\$51,276. H.E. the OFFICER ADMINISTERING
THE GOVERNMENT explained that the interest
on advances for construction amount to
\$410,000. "This is a new charge on Revenue
Account, as such interest has hitherto been
debt to 'cost of construction.' Until
through traffic is established with Canton
no conjecture of any value can be formed of
the extent to which railway revenue may
contribute to the relief of this heavy burden.
It must be borne in mind, when
considering the estimated revenue for
next year from the railway, that
through communication is not expected to
be made with Canton until July next.
Meanwhile the earning powers of the British
section will be very limited. What with
this and the sinking fund which is being
created in respect of the loan to the Viceroy
of Wuchang, the Colony has to provide next
year close upon five lakhs of dollars on
railway accounts out of the ordinary re-
venue, for the railway is not expected to
cover running expenses. For the present the
community can do no more than hope that
when once the line is completed to Canton
the volume of traffic will respond to the
most sanguine expectations, and that the
railway may soon be in a position to con-
tribute substantially to the reduction of the
burden. Another item calling for mention is
that of the revenue from the liquor duties
under the Ordinance passed last year. The
approved estimate for the year 1910 is
\$500,000, and it is anticipated that owing
to exhaustion of old stocks of liquors, the
duties on the imports in 1911 will yield
\$725,000, so that expectations are being
amply fulfilled.

The net result of the Estimates for 1911
is a deficit of close on three lakhs of dollars.
It is consoling to observe that no new
taxation is contemplated to cover this. The
Mongkoktsui Harbour of Refuge is re-
sponsible for over two lakhs of the deficit
but this is chargeable to surplus balances.
The remainder of the deficit is expected to
be more than covered by the Imperial Gov-
ernment's contribution towards the loss
incurred by the Colony on the letting of the
Opium Farm.

For selling opium without a licence a resident
of Guttaf Street was ordered by Mr. Hullax
at the Magistracy yesterday to pay a fine \$50,
the alternative being six weeks' imprisonment.

On Wednesday morning there was a collapse
at the Ting Lap Ting coal godown on the Praya
at Wanchai. Portion of the roof of the godown
and the wooden frontage gave way, but fortun-
ately no one was injured.

A Japanese, who was charged before Mr. J. R.
Wood at the Magistracy yesterday with stow-
ing away from Singapore on the steamer
Hirano Maru, was found guilty and sentenced
to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

Next month Hongkong is to be visited by
"The Great Nicola," who is described as
America's foremost entertainer, "the marvel of
the Twentieth Century and the miraculous
mystifier of both hemispheres." The Great
Nicola is a magician, "the acknowledged King
of Mystery." A Japan paper says: "It is safe
to say that never in Yokohama has a more re-
markable and attractive performance been given
than that by the Great Nicola and his company." When he was in Shanghai last July this clever
entertainer drew crowded houses. It is a long
time since Hongkong was provided with an
entertainment of this description, and the Great
Nicola can safely count on as good houses here
as he has had elsewhere in the East. He gives
his first performance in Hongkong on October
5th.

Some four further charges of obtaining
money by false pretences have been preferred
against John Grant, the ex-surveyor in the
Public Works Department. The defendant
was formally charged before Mr. J. R. Wood
at the Magistracy yesterday and remanded.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, September 15th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE
(SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT).CHINESE GOVERNMENT NO. "LOGUE STANDS"
IN EXTRADITION CASES.

TOKYO, September 15th.
The death is announced of Viscount Sone, who succeeded the late Prince Ito, as Resident-General at Seoul.

[Viscount Sone had been suffering from cancer.]

[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS".]

CONTEMPLATED ROYAL TOUR
IN IRELAND.

LONDON, September 15th.

The "Dublin Daily Express" states
that Their Majesties the King and Queen
will make a tour of Ireland after the coronation.
[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS".]

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

LONDON, September 15th.
The Republican primary elections at Washington indicate that an Insurgent supported by Mr. Roosevelt will be elected Federal Senator and two Insurgents and one regular Republican as Congressmen.

A MANCHURIAN RAILWAY
AGREEMENT.

LONDON, September 15th.
A St. Petersburg telegram states
that the South Manchurian Railway Co. and the Kirin-Changchun Railway Co. have signed a working agreement
at Kwangchangts.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

SIR FREDERICK LUGARD ISSUES
AN APPEAL.

LONDON, September 15th.
Sir Frederick Lugard, Governor of Hongkong, has issued an appeal for support for the Hongkong University Endowment Fund. His Excellency gives a lengthy explanation of the scheme and dwells upon the unique advantages of the University in Hongkong. He remarks that a University in China is bound to come under the deadening influence of Chinese officialdom.

The Liverpool Clergy Union has raised £2,000 in aid of the Fund.

GREEK NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, September 15th.
Opening the Greek National Assembly at Athens, which has been convened to revise non-fundamental clauses of the Constitution, the King said he rejoiced over the eminently pacific manner in which the electors had used the supreme political right. He was confident that the Assembly would overcome all difficulties and prepare healthier bases for working their institution.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

We are officially informed that the Hongkong office of the Bank has received a telegram from the head office advising that the directors have declared an interim dividend for the half-year ending 30th June last at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum free of income tax.

THE "AGAMEMNON" ASHORE.

The steel screw-steamer *Agamemnon* of 7,000 tons, owned by the Ocean Steamship Company of Liverpool, bound from the Mersey for Glasgow, went ashore during a dense fog at Cloughley Bay, on the co. Down coast, the scene of numerous previous casualties. The crew consist of about sixty, including a number of Chinese. When the vessel struck there was considerable alarm amongst the Orientals. All were safely taken ashore in the steamer's boats. The motor lifeboat and another were launched, but their services were not required. The report added that the vessel was in a very dangerous position, and should a gale arise she would become a total wreck. The forehold was full of water.

Acting on the instructions of the owners, a member of tugs proceeded to the scene of the casualty for the purpose of attempting to float the vessel.

Some four further charges of obtaining
money by false pretences have been preferred
against John Grant, the ex-surveyor in the
Public Works Department. The defendant
was formally charged before Mr. J. R. Wood
at the Magistracy yesterday and remanded.

for its appearance may be come to, to assist in
the deliberations. But it is quite clear that
appearance independent of the English
Government is never contemplated. It
must be understood that I am dealing solely
with the procedure after requisition—and
not with the application to the magistrate for
the summary warrant. This decision does not
throw any practical difficulty in the way of
extradition proceedings, for the foreign govern-
ment can work behind the scenes, get together
its evidence, marshal its witnesses; only it
does not have the conduct of the case. Further,
I limit myself to the English Courts. I refer
to this because in some treaties, notably that
with France, there are references in the French
procedure act cle to the British Government,
which might possibly bear the construction that
the British Government appears before the
French Courts. We are quite in the dark as
to what the procedure in foreign Courts is. I
am therefore of opinion that the Chinese
Government has no locus standi.

Mr. Potter asked the suspension of the rules
for a few days in order to enable them to lay
the facts before the Government. They had
no guarantee that the man would not be sent out
of the Colony.

His Lordship—When are the fifteen days up?

Mr. Potter—They are up.

His Lordship—I am afraid I have no power.

Mr. Potter—Your Lordship has the power to
suspend a decision for two or three days.

His Lordship—I am afraid that is a matter
for the Executive.

The Attorney-General—I cannot advise His
Excellency the Officer Administering the Govern-
ment to exercise any discretion, having regard
to the decision of the Court. I think it would
be a waste of time.

AN INTERESTING DECISION.

Judgment was delivered in the action brought
by S. A. Maricau against Chu Pak Ngok to
recover \$7,970.83. His Lordship said the case
was most unsatisfactorily presented by the defend-
ant, and he could not say that he was altogether
satisfied with some parts of the plaintiff's case.

So far as the defendant was concerned his Lord-
ship said he ultimately granted an order for the
appointment of a guardian ad litem because
there was sufficient *prima facie* evidence on
the doctor's certificate that he was of unsound
mind. But there was no definite evidence that
he now was of unsound mind. He had not
appeared, that was all, and the obvious inference
was that he was being kept out of the way and
that the action was defended by his mother, or
the family generally. One thing was abundantly
clear: that he was sane and intelligent when
he induced his son for motors and on that
point his Lordship was quite satisfied that the
two solicitors who had dealings with him did
what it was their duty to do in the circumstances,
and that their independent evidence that he
knew what he was about was to be relied on. The
defendant's family had not produced him to
satisfy his Lordship that he was of unsound
mind—which he was very much disposed to
doubt—and if he was not of unsound mind the
plaintiff was entitled to the benefit of the fact that
his evidence was uncontradicted. The evidence
showed that the defendant was well able to take
care of himself: and if a deaf and dumb took
precautions to provide himself with an intelligent
interpreter, if he went about the world entering
into contracts, establishing an intelligent system
of communications with the persons with whom
he dealt, then the law ceased to give him any
special protection. These things the defendant
did, and reduced to its elements the case set up
by the family for relief amounted to no more than
that the defendant was extravagant and entered
into bargains which were reckless. He was a man
of property inherited from his father,
and there was no evidence to show that he could
not very well pay for his extravagance. The
law had no special protection for him and he
must be treated like any other defendant; and
as his Lordship had said, as a defendant who had
not chosen to go into the box. When he turned
to the plaintiff his Lordship confessed that he
was far from satisfied, and in some things he had
certainly laid himself open to the criticism that
he had taken the law into his own hands
on more than one occasion. His Lordship
dealt with the specific items of the dispute and
stated that the horse item must be knocked out
altogether. It was an altogether unwarrantable
transaction, and he was bound to say lent much
weight to the argument that had been advanced
against the plaintiff. The claim must be reduced
by \$500 and the \$100 paid on account must go
into general account. After reviewing the
transactions his Lordship said what he was to
do in the face of the jumble of right and
wrong was exceedingly puzzling. He was very
doubtful as to the soundness of what he was
going to do: he did not think it either law or
equity, but it was the only thing possible. It
was to leave things just as they were, in spite
of the fact that some of the things which the
plaintiff did were quite wrong. It was rougher
justice than he cared to administer, though
sometimes it turned out best in the end. There
was just this to be said in the plaintiff's
favour: he had guaranteed the defendant to
the extent of \$2,000 and he had a lien on it
for his work done. So he might be said to have
acted in self-defence. Any other decision would
prolong what had been a very costly litigation.
But for this the defendant's people seemed
entirely to blame. The result was that the plain-
tiff must have judgment on the counter-claim
and judgment with costs of the whole action on
his claim, less items totalling \$870.50, the de-
fendant to have \$250 costs in respect to the claim
for the horse.

Mr. Alabaster asked his Lordship to grant a stay.

His Lordship—Why?

Mr. Alabaster—I think your Lordship indi-
cated it at the end of the judgment.

His Lordship—I indicated justice of a sort.

Mr. Alabaster—I submit that under the cir-
cumstances we ought to have succeeded on the
counter-claim.

Mr. Slade—We have been stayed off for two
or three years. I ask your Lordship not to put
any hindrance in the way.

His Lordship—A stay of execution will not
prevent you from appealing. I maintain the
opinion which I expressed at the trial, that the
damage for conversion will be nominal.

Mr. Alabaster—I ask for a stay, my Lord.

His Lordship—I am afraid I cannot.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday in the Council Chamber.

The following were present:-

HIS EXCELLENCE THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, Hon. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.
HIS EXCELLENCE MAJOR-GENERAL BROADWOOD, C.B., A.D.C. (General Officer Commanding Troops).

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. W. DEES DAVIES, K.C. (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. C. MEL MESSER (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. F. J. BADELEY (Capt. Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. E. A. LIVING (Registrar-General).

Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWETT.

Hon. Mr. E. OSBORNE.

Mr. C. CLEMENTI (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes (No. 73 to 76), and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 11), and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

NEW TYPHOON REFUGE.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE, pursuant to notice, asked the following questions:-

(1) Will the Government state what is the total amount received up to 30th June, 1910, as additional dues on shipping towards construction of the new typhoon refuge?

(2) Will the Government promise that the contract for the construction of the new typhoon refuge shall not be given to any tenderer who does not give ample security for completing the work within contract time?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied as follows:-

1-\$139,248.

2-Only contractors of good repute have been permitted to tender for the work. The amount of security the successful tenderer will be required to furnish is \$30,000. A sum of 10 per cent. on the payments made under the contract is to be retained until such sum amounts to \$25,000, after which payment will be made in full for the value of the work executed.

A clause is provided in the contract which enables the engineer to withhold payment at any time if the work is not progressing to his satisfaction.

The penalty for non-completion of the breakwater within the contract time is \$150 per day, and for the non-completion of certain reclamation work included in the contract \$50 per day.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Hon. Mr. STEWART, pursuant to notice, asked:-

Has Government any information as to whether the Chinese Authorities are moving in the matter of the proposal to erect a wireless telegraphy station on the Pratas Reef?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied-This Government was informed by the Viceroy last month that the matter had been referred to the Deputy in charge of the Pratas Island for a report. No further communication on the subject has been received.

THE FINEST SITE.

Hon. Mr. STEWART asked-Will the Government inform the Council what steps, if any, have been taken to redeem the promise, made last year, to clear the site to the new Low Courts "as soon as possible"?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied-Notice has been given to the occupier to vacate and hand the land in question over to Government in a clean, level and unobstructed condition on the 31st December next. (Hear, hear.)

A LIQUOR QUESTION.

Hon. Mr. STEWART asked-Will the Government inform the Council on what principle some beverages containing as little as 3 per cent. of alcohol may be held to be dutiable, while others containing as much are treated as exempt?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied-According to the Liquor Ordinance all liquors fit or intended for use as a beverage containing more than two per cent. of pure alcohol by weight are dutiable, unless the liquor contains such substance or substance as to make it exempt under the definition of denatured spirits.

THE ESTIMATES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Six million and forty-two thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars to the Public Service of the year 1911."

In doing so he said-I beg to lay on the table the Estimates for 1911, together with the usual two minutes in connection therewith. I should like to ask hon. members, if there are any points on which they wish further information, to let me have a note of them in good time before the Bill goes before the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded.

HIS EXCELLENCE-Gentlemen, the papers which have been laid on the table in connection with this Bill show that the revised Estimates for 1910 of ordinary and extraordinary revenue is expected to yield \$6,908,069, or \$723 less than

was expected, while a saving of \$45,062 is expected on the total expenditure for the current year. These estimates, if realised, will result in a credit balance of \$1,589, which, added to the balance of Assets accrued on 31st December, 1909, will give a balance of Assets on 31st December, 1910, of \$1,354,758.

FOR 1911.

The estimate for 1911 as a whole show a deficit of \$298,927. Of this \$204,000 is due to the Mongkoktsui Harbour of Refuge, the expenditure on which in excess of special Light Dues is chargeable to surplus balances. It is anticipated that the Imperial Government will make a contribution, as it has promised to do in respect of the current year, towards the loss incurred by the Colony on the letting of the Opium Farm. This contribution should more than cover the deficit amounting to \$95,000, exclusive of the portion due to Mongkoktsui Harbour of Refuge. The Estimated Revenue for 1911 is \$7,395,383, or \$177,586 more than the approved estimate for 1910. The principal items of increase are \$125,000 under Liquor Duties, \$20,000 on Stamp Duties and \$87,000 in traffic receipts on the Railway. Decreases are under the Opium Farm, with the particulars of which you are familiar, and under Postage, \$68,900, which I shall presently explain. The Estimated Expenditure for 1911 is \$7,385,320, or \$433,778 more than the approved estimate for 1910. The increase in expenditure, exclusive of Public Works Extraordinary, is \$663,003, and in Public Works Extraordinary there is a decrease of \$23,225. Special Land Resumption is added to Public Works Extraordinary for 1910.

ITEMS OF INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE.

The principal items of increase to which I need draw your attention are as follows:

Colonial Secretary's Office-An increase of \$7,600 (in round figures, which are adopted all through) is principally due to the addition of two cadets.

Audit Department-\$3,000, in round figures, is due to a re-organisation by which both revenue and expenditure will henceforth be audited in the Colony, instead of the revenue only. The Special Audit Staff will be drawn as heretofore from Somerset House and the Colony will still have to bear a share of the expenditure at headquarters, on account of general supervision.

Harbour Department.-Under Special Expenditure, there is an item of \$10,000 for installation of Matthews' Incandescent oil burners for lighthouses by which a large economy, with increased efficiency, in consumption of oil is anticipated.

Miscellaneous Services: An addition has been made of \$35,000 to the item Redemption of Subsidiary Coin. This item has been underestimated by that amount in the past. This item of increase is partly balanced by the disappearance of the item "Refunds of Revenue," which are now deducted from receipts.

Law Officers-An increase of \$4,000 (exclusive of Special expenditure of \$2,500), in round figures, is shown for the Crown Solicitor's office in consequence of the Secretary of State's decision to employ in future a Crown Solicitor without private practice.

Police Department.-An increase of \$9,000 is due principally to the addition of one Sergeant for detective work at Yau Ma Tei and to the larger number of language allowances earned by Indian Police.

Fire Brigade.-An addition of \$500 is made to provide for additional street fire alarms.

Medical Department-The net increase of \$3,000 is principally due to the addition of a Second Assistant Analyst in connection with the Collection of Liquor Duties.

Sanitary Department-A net increase in recurrent expenditure is shown of \$5,000 more, half of which is due to the additional staff required to take over the disposal by the Department of Refuge. This re-organisation entails a special expenditure of \$20,000. The details of the scheme are set out in the appendix. The scheme will, it is anticipated, prove more economical and more efficient than the system of letting the removal of the refuse out to contract.

Education Department-A net increase of \$27,000 is shown. This is due partly to re-organisation on the Education Committee's report, which was laid on the table some time ago, whereby provision is made for three new schools (\$11,000) at which English will be taught, and the addition of about \$6,000 to grants to be made owing to increases in grants earned. There are also increases in the staff of the Bollois School, which, with other charges, account for the balance. It is to be remembered that since 1908 increases in school fees have produced \$20,000 additional annual revenue.

Volunteers-An increase of \$7,000 under this heading is accounted for by the provision made for the supply of rifles to the Volunteer Reserve.

Public Works Department-A net increase of \$18,000 is shown, of which \$13,000 is due to new posts, as follows: Two Surveyors \$8,000, and one Assistant Engineer \$4,000, with one or two minor changes. The latter is a temporary appointment to expedite works in hand.

Post Offices.-As the result of correspondence with the Imperial Government initiated by Sir E. Lugard it has been decided that the Imperial Post Office will take over the Postal Agencies in China hitherto managed by the Hongkong Post Office. (Applause.) The result will be a saving in Expenditure next year as follows:-Personal Emoluments \$48,000, Other Charges \$9,000, Stamps, loss on Exchange, &c., \$6,000.

The net result of the change, however, in 1911 is a loss to the Colony, inasmuch as Transit Charges in arrears will have to be paid while no revenue can be expected.

The net results for 1911 and succeeding years are shown as follows:-

Revenue from all sources ... \$135,500
Expenditure, including Military Contribution and subsidy to P. & O. mail 227,500
Annual loss and therefore future saving 92,005
In 1911, however, Transit Charges will be ... 130,000

Against this must be set the Imperial Contribution of \$27,000 on account of 1910 as shown in the Estimates, and whatever sum may be realised by the transfer of buildings in Shanghai and other property to the Imperial Government, say, about \$25,000, a matter still unsettled.

Canton-Kowloon Railway, British Section:-

The cost of running this section is estimated for next year at \$183,000, of which \$61,000 is in accordance with the usual railway practice in the first year of open line, charged to capital. Interest on advances for construction amount to \$410,000. This is a new charge on Revenue Account, as such interest has hitherto been debited to Cost of Construction.

Charge on Account of Public Debt:-Another new sum of \$65,371 has been inserted under this head, being a half-year's payment of 1 per cent. to the Sinking Fund in respect of the Loan raised for advance to the Viceroy of Wuchang and for railway purposes generally. The contribution is at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum and commences with the second half of 1911.

Pensions show an increase of \$26,000 (an increase arising generally from the growth of the Service) and Charitable Services of \$4,000, in round figures, due to grant to the Chinese Hospital in Kowloon.

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

The items which require special mention are:-

Kennedy Town Staff Quarters:-It has been found necessary to provide for quarters for the European Staff with the consequent increase in the revised estimate of \$7,903.

The estimate of the Yuen Wan Police Station was made some years ago, and on revision an increase of \$5,500 has been found necessary.

The following new buildings have already been begun this year:-

Aberdeen Market and Slaughter House, Workshop and Shed at the City Disinfecting Station, and Hospital at the Laichikok Quarantine Station, and Quarters for the Staff of the Imports and Exports Office, Lighthouse and Quarters at Capsing Island.

The following are in part provided for next year:-

The New Magistracy, which will supply a very long felt want.

Reconstruction of the old Western Market. This market is very dilapidated and its reconstruction will prove remunerative.

Stables at the Yau Ma Tei Disinfecting Station for bullocks used in traction.

Sanitary Inspector's Office and shed in the Wan Chai District.

Additional storey for the Yau Ma Tei School to provide for an increase in the demand for accommodation.

Under the heading "Communications," a sum of \$60,000 for new roads in the New Territories has been provided. This sum should suffice for the completion of the road from Castle Peak to Shaukiwan.

Under heading "Drainage" \$25,000 has been provided for training nullahs, being \$10,000 in excess of the usual vote.

\$300,000 has been provided for the Mongkoktsui Typhoon Shelter. \$96,000 of this will be expended out of the Special Light Dues and \$204,000 from Surplus Balances.

Under heading "Miscellaneous" \$14,000 is provided for fencing the new garden in Royal Square, and \$30,000 for a pier in substitution of what is commonly known as Queen's Statue Pier.

Under heading "Waterworks" provision has been made to the extent of \$40,000 for the extension of the Shaukiwan Waterworks due to the large expansion in that district, and of \$30,000 for an additional reservoir at West Point, which will improve the distribution to that part of the town. (Applause.)

The motion was agreed to.

The Bill provides for the following expenditure:-

EXPENDITURE.

Governor	84,714
Colonial Secretary's Department and Legislature	76,139
Registrar-General's Department	44,548
Audit Department	31,623
Treasury	61,729
Harbour Master's Department	228,373
Steam Launches and Lighthouses	12,500
Special Expenditure	22,981
Observatory	22,407
Miscellaneous Services	152,407
Judicial and Legal Departments	24,717
Law Officers-Special Expenditure	2,543
Police and Prison Departments	5,030
Fire Brigade-Special Expenditure	239,838
Medical Departments	565,880
Sanitary Department-Special Expenditure	20,000
Botanical and Forestry Department	48,041
Education	264,337
Medical Expenditure	49,810
Volunteers	352,455
Public Works Department	416,200
Public Works, Recurrent	1,080,400
Post Office	456,897
Kowloon-Canton Railway	511,276
Charges on account of Public Debt	241,577
Postage	254,709
Charitable Services	24,332
Total	\$ 5,042,543

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the formation of a Volunteer Reserve." In doing so he said-Your Excellency at the last meeting of the Council you very fully described the objects of the Bill, which was cordially supported by the hon. and gallant member opposite, and I could not add to what has already been said.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
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Telegraphic Address: PRESS Codes: A.B.C.
6th Ed. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 5.15 P.M.
T. CHEN,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 16th September, 1910. [1067]

LONDON MERCHANT requires a First Class Well Introduced AGENT. Specialities: Soft Goods, Clothing, Boots, Hardware, Security required for a Valuable Collection of Samples.
P. E. PALMER,
1 and 2, Chiawell St.,
LONDON, E.C.
[1054]

WANTED.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Young Man (19), from Middle of November. Peak or Higher Level.
Please apply— "NOVEMBER," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 12th September, 1910. [1043]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTEENTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING of SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES (1895 issue) of the Hongkong Club, Payable on FRIDAY, the 30th Sept., 1910, will be held at the Club House at 11 o'clock A.M. TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 17th September, 1910.
Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,
JAMES CRAIK,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [1006]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on TUESDAY, the 20th September, 1910; at 5.15 P.M. to confirm the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 1st August, 1910, as posted in the Hall of the Club.
By Order
JAMES CRAIK,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [1017]

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, at 5.30 P.M.
Entries for Leagues I and 2 close 22nd Sept., at 5.30 P.M.

F. BROWNE, Chairman,
ALEX. P. STORELL,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 13th September, 1910. [1052]

SOCIETE DES PULPES ET PAPETERIES DU TONKIN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a First Call of Dollars Ten (\$10) HAIPHONG CURRENCY—Dollars Ten and Cents Twenty-five (\$10.25) HONGKONG CURRENCY, per Share will be made on the Preferred Shares of the above Company on the 1st October, 1910.

Payment must be made to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, THE BANQUE DE L' INDO-CHINE, or to the INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION between SATURDAY, the 1st, and SATURDAY, the 8th October, 1910.

The Provisional Certificate may be sent in to Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, St. George's Building, for endorsement after payment has been made, on surrender of the Bankers' Receipts. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid calls after the 8th October, 1910.

For the Board of Directors,
T. F. HOUGH,
Chairman,
Hongkong General Purposes Committee,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [1009]

VIENNA CAFE CO.,
(1910) LIMITED
(RECONSTRUCTED).
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
(Opposite Post Office.)

A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT
(TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE)

AFTERNOON TEAS, ICES, LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.
SPECIALLY SELECTED BRANDS OF WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.
AN EXTENSIVE MODERN BAKERY.
A FRENCH CHEF.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1910. [974]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG
For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 36 years From 1874 to 1909.
Price \$2 Cash. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6 Connaught Road, on SATURDAY, 17th September, 1910, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st July, 1910, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

SHEWATOM, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1910. [1016]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 24th September, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1910.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 24th Sept., both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1910. [1018]

FOR SALE

REMAINING Portions of MARINE LANDS 31 and 36 at PRAYA EAST. Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS,

MARINE LOT No. 285

EXTENSIVE WATER FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.
Apply— G. FENWICK & Co., LTD.,
ENGINEERS, &c.,
PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1905. [24-168]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1909.
REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE ————— \$3.
DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

CHEESE CHOICE

CANADIAN STILTON.

60 CENTS PER LB.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

TO LET.

NO. 16, WYNDHAM STREET. From 1st September, 1910.*

Apply to— E. A. & C. F. DE CARVALHO,
14, Arthurnot Road,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1910. [913]

TO LET.

NO. 21, CONDUIT ROAD, Clifton Gardens.

Nos. 1 and 2, BOWEN ROAD, lately occupied as Artillery Officer's Quarters. Suitable for Boarding House.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST.

OFFICES No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

No. 10, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL,

1st floor.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1910. [87]

TO LET.

NO. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Victoria Building, ROOMS suitable for Offices.

One GODOWN in MASON'S LANE.

Apply to— DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1910. [95]

TO LET.

NO. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

No. 2, OLD BAILEY. Immediate Possession.

ARRATOON V. APCAR & Co.,

14, Des Veaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1910. [100]

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

OFFICES facing the Harbour lately in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHISON & Co., LTD.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [89]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Des Veaux Road, Central, corner of Ice House Street.

Apply to— MESSRS. PERCY SMITH & FLEMING,

5, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1910. [94]

TO LET

MODERATE RENTAL.

HOUSES in Observatory Villas (5 Rooms), Kowloon. Electric and Gas laid on, Tennis Court.

Apply to— ARRATOON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Veaux Road, Central, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1910. [87]

TO LET.

SELF-Contained FLATS, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon, with Gas, Electric Light and Telephone in each Flat.

Apply to— J. HENNESSY SETH,
No. 4, Ice House Street.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910. [795]

TO LET.

THE TOP FLAT of No. 4, SEYMOUR ROAD, Hongkong. Cheap Rental.

Apply to— DENNYS & BOWLEY,
No. 4, Ice House Street.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1910. [922]

TO LET.

THE FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, known as "Blotto," situated on Plantation Road.

For Particulars, apply to— DENNYS & BOWLEY,
No. 4, Ice House Street.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1910. [922]

TO LET.

THE PEAK.

THE FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, known as "Blotto," situated on Plantation Road.

For Particulars, apply to— DENNYS & BOWLEY,
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TO LET.

THE PEAK.

THE FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, known as "Blotto," situated on Plantation Road.

For Particulars, apply to— DENNYS & BOWLEY,
No.

Sozodont

Is a delicately fragrant mouth deodoriser and a tonic for the teeth. Its regular use preserves the teeth and prevents tartar deposits.

It makes the teeth white and strengthens the gums. And it does not impair the taste.

Use it to-day and everyday—it makes for good health.

Sozodont is in three forms—powder, liquid and paste, each equally effective. Try the powder first if it meets the requirements of most people.

1010-3

**Up-building Food.**

If you need more strength and staying power; if you wish to build up a strong constitution, take Plasmon with your food.

Plasmon consists of the organic salts and phosphorus of milk, and increases tenfold the nutritive value of any food, without altering its taste or smell.

PLASMON

Plasmon Cocoa, Plasmon Chocolate and Plasmon Biscuits
Can be obtained at all Chemists, Grocers and Stores.
Plasmon, Ltd., London.

951-4

A 1,250 LB. SHELL.

[BY PERCIVAL A. HISLAM.]
Most of us have been taken by surprise by the announcement that the Orion, to be launched at Portsmouth to-morrow, is to be armed with guns of 13.5-inches calibre.

All the reference works show ten 12-inch guns for this ship, and Mr. Alan Burgeson, M.P., shows the same armament in his latest tabular statement of the world's Dreadnoughts, published this month. One can but admire the thoroughness with which the Admiralty has kept the details close for so long, but the fact of Germany keeping the details of her Dreadnought cruiser Von der Tann secret until the ship was actually about to start her trials has not yet been emulated.

The Von der Tann, however, marked no great architectural or gunnery advance. The Orion, on the other hand, is placed at once in the forefront of contemporary battleships, for the 13.5 is a gun from which great things are expected. The calibre itself is not new, for we already have 13.5-inch guns mounted on the eight ships of the Royal Sovereign class, while several of the old Admiral class—Aston, Rodney, &c.—similarly armed, have been scrapped.

Nor is it the largest gun ever mounted in our warships. The old Jules Verne—Lord Fisher's ship at the bombardment of Alexandria—had four 16in. muzzle-loaders, while the ill-fated Victoria, her sister ship the Santa Parel, and the Benbow, all had two 16.25in. weapons. The old Italian ships Lepanto and Italia carry four 17in. guns each, while guns 17in. were originally mounted in the Dandolo and Duilio, launched in 1876-8.

The naval gun has had an interesting history. James' Military Dictionary says that cannon were used as early as the thirteenth century in a naval engagement between the King of Tunis and the Moorish King of Seville. The earliest mention in the records of the Royal Navy, however, is in 1556, an "Indenture" now lying in the Public Record Office, "between John Starling, formerly Clerk of the Ships, Galleries, Barges, Balingars, and others, the King's Vessels and Helming Leget, Keeper of the same," supplying a number of brass and iron guns to the Christopher, Bernard, and Mary, "of the Tower"; in each case, the suffix having apparently been in general use then to express the meaning of the present-day "H.M.S."

16TH CENTURY ARMAMENT.

Many of the earliest guns in naval use were breech-loaders, and some were actually rifled; two features generally looked upon as essentially modern inventions. The construction was, of course, primitive, the weight of the shot thrown, for the most part, insignificant. It is nevertheless a matter for some astonishment that there were as early as 1514—when the Henry Grace a Dieu was built—guns in existence firing as heavy a shot as the Victory was able to discharge at Trafalgar, nearly 300 years later.

The armament of the Great Harry, as she is sometimes called, is worth giving, in full. It consisted of four "cannon," three "deemi-cannon," four "culverins," two "deemi-culverins," four "sakers," two "cannon parer," "petro," or "pedro" (firing a stone shot), two "falcons," fourteen "port-pieces," two "deemi-slings," eight "fowlers," six "haubills," two "top-pieces," forty "half-shot pieces," and 100 "hand-guns." In addition, the stores included 200 morris pikes, 200 bills, 100 halberds, 200 bows, 100 arrows, and 10 dozen lily-pots—the latter a weapon whose usefulness was shown as early as 1217, when an English fleet was enabled to defeat a French fleet off the South Foreland largely by getting to windward and throwing unlashed lime into the air to be carried into the eyes of their enemies.

As for the guns themselves, the heavy pieces, down to and including the "Falcons," weighed from 6,000 to 680 lbs. In the order of guns above-named the weights of the shot were: 60lb., 32lb., 18lb., 8lb., 6lb., 2lb., and 1lb. The heaviest gun in existence, and "cannon royal," weighed 7,000lbs., had a calibre or bore of 82in. and fired a 74lb. shot.

It was not until the end of the seventeenth century that these names fell into disuse, and from then until the middle of the nineteenth century guns were invariably designated by the weight of the shot they fired. An official list of 1743 shows ten different guns in use, but there were frequently several patterns or lengths of guns having the same calibre, so that there were altogether twenty-three different patterns, grading from the 42-pounder, 10ft. long, weighing 6500lb., and having a bore of 7.03in., to the 1lb. "Paterero," 33ft. long, 1.69in. bore, and weighing 120wt.

A great change was effected in 1779, when the carronade was invented and introduced for naval purposes. A 44-gun frigate, the Rainbow, was converted to carry the new gun, with the result that her broadsides increased from 311lb. to 1,238lb. Carronades—made from Carron, where they were first made—were constructed in sizes up to the 68-pounder. The Victory carried two such guns at Trafalgar, the rest of her guns being 32, 24 and 12-pounds.

PROGRESS OF EXPERIMENT.

Prize money was generally based largely on the guns of the captures. In 1653 the rate of the award was 10s. for each ton, and £25 13s. 4d. for each gun of the ship taken, while 10s. was awarded for every gun in each ship sunk or destroyed.

The name of Armstrong, Whitworth, and Noble will always be associated with the modern development of naval ordnance. Breech-loading guns were adopted in the Navy in 1860, but were soon abandoned on account of the complexity of the mechanism and not finally re-introduced until 1879. In the meantime there had been great advances in the size and power of rifled muzzle-loaders. In 1863 a 7in. 64-ton gun was made, firing a 15lb. shell. In 1868 came a 10in. 18-ton weapon with a 410lb. shell, followed by 12in., 25-ton and 12.5in. 38-ton guns, firing shells of 614lb. and 820lb., respectively. The climax of British muzzle-loading gun construction was reached in 1875, when four 16in. 80-ton guns, firing a 1700lb. shell, were made for the Inflexible.

From the re-instatement of breech-loading ordnance down to the present time uninterrupted progress has been made, interspersed by a few hazardous and unsuccessful experiments. One of these was the 16.25in. gun, weighing 110 tons, and firing a shell of 1,800lb.; but there is doubt that we are successfully working up to that level again.

It is only a few years ago that the 4.7in. and the 6in. gun were the most talked of. One hears little of them to-day, when the 12in. is the smallest gun we reckon. The United States are manufacturing 14in. guns for their new ships; Krupp's are experimenting with a 13.5in.; Armstrong's are to put two 14.3in. into the new Brazilian battleship Rio de Janeiro; and plans have been prepared in Italy for a ship to carry 15.47in. guns, although nothing has been heard of the gun apart from this design.

Cuniberti, the Italian constructor who foretold the Dreadnought in 1903, has since advocated a ship carrying eight 16.25in. weapons. Even the "standard" 12in. calibre has seen some remarkable development. Our own 12in. gun fires a shell of 850lb., but the new French gun has a 970lb. shell, and the German one of 971lb. The shell of the new 13.5in. will weigh at least 1,250lb.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

[FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS]
SOUTH AFRICAN UNION-MINT.

London, August 31st.
Reuter telegraphs from Pretoria that the Union Government has already taken steps to establish a mint at Pretoria.

GREECE AND TURKEY.
London, September 1st.
Greece has made a strong protest to Turkey on the subject of the recrudescence of the boycott.

The Turkish Press condemns the weakness of the Powers in connection with the election of Cretans in Greece. It describes Greeks and Bulgarians as disturbers of the peace, and malevolent neighbours requiring a sharp lesson.

PORTUGAL ALSO TO FIGHT THE CHURCH.
London, September 1st.
A Lisbon telegram states that Ministers are preparing to promulgate measures against Religious Congregations similar to those adopted in Spain.

THE WORLD'S SUGAR CROPS.
London, September 1st.
The estimate of the world's sugar crops shows a surplus of 100,000 tons.

BANK AMALGAMATION ABANDONED.
London, September 1st.
The projected amalgamation of Park's Bank and Lancashire and Yorkshire Banks has been abandoned, in deference to the protests of customers of the latter, who object to outside control.

AMERICAN RACECOURSES CLOSED.
London, September 1st.
Nine racetracks in New York State have been closed as a result of the anti-gambling legislation.

TERRITORIALS AND DISCIPLINE.
London, September 1st.
Mr. A. M. Mond, M.P., asked Mr. Haldane to reconsider the case of the member of the Territorial Forces who was imprisoned for insubordination.

Mr. Haldane, declining, said: "If the nation seriously desires a citizen army and none other, the citizens must conform to discipline."

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM SECURED IN TURKEY.
London, September 1st.
Reuter wires from Constantinople that, as a result of protracted negotiations, the United States Ambassador has secured from the Ottoman law controlling the Associations of all American religious, educational, and benevolent institutions, the legal existence of which is now recognized. The decision applies to similar establishments of other nations and will have a most important and far-reaching effect; three hundred American institutions alone being affected.

16TH CENTURY ARMAMENT.

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CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.
London, September 1st.
Addressing a meeting of American settlers in South Alberta, Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that Alberta found a large market in the United States for her coal, despite the hostile tariff. This showed the "advantage" which might be procured by improvement in commercial relations. Canada had done her part. It was now time for the United States to take the initiative, and negotiate a treaty on equitable terms. Nevertheless, Canada was content to go on and thrive if the United States would not give better terms. He ridiculed the idea that such a treaty would endanger British preference.

DOUBTLESS JOURNEY ACROSS AN AMERICAN GREAT LAKE.

London, September 2nd.
Reuter's Cleveland (Ohio) correspondent says that Mr. Curtiss has won 14,000 dollars for a solo flight across Lake Erie and back.

THE SECOND CITY IN THE WORLD.
London, September 2nd.
According to the census, Greater New York's population is 4,766,883, being an increase of 1,329,681 in ten years.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16TH.

London, September 1st.
The Silk ex O.S.K. str. Chicago Maru, which left Hongkong on the 10th ultimo, arrived in New York on the 13th instant.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Silk ex O.S.K. str. Chicago Maru, which left Hongkong on the 10th ultimo, arrived in New York on the 13th instant.

INDIA PRESENT AND FUTURE.

Sir Francis Younghusband writes to *The Times* as follows:

Sir.—To abstain from encouraging false hopes as to India being able to govern itself within any measurable distance of time is, as you, sir, have so opportunely pointed out, an imperative duty. Not that it would be to our disadvantage, if she were thus able to stand alone. If India was so strong and developed that "we could, without administering the country, trade and reside there, invest our capital and set up business and manufacturing establishments there, as freely as we can, in a European country, we should be freed from an immense burden, and the military, naval, administrative, and political energy and expenditure which we now put into India and the communications between it and England we could then direct to the development of our own country, our own Colonies, and our own race.

But it is because we see that there is no present prospect of the Gurkhas and the Bengalis, the Hindu and the Mahomedan, the Sikh and the Pathan, lying down together in one fold when we are not there to shepherd them; because we know that if we were not there Mahrettas would be fighting Mahomedans for supremacy, Gurkhas would be raiding Bengal, and Afghans adding yet another fiery ingredient to the strife, and that, even if all their differences were composed and the united Indians were strong enough to resist invasion by land, there is no possibility of their being able to raise either the money or the men to defend themselves by sea; and lastly, because we recognize that an India with such a weakness would soon have to appeal for protection to one or other of the strong Powers of the world and so become, like Morocco and Egypt, an apple of discord among the nations, that practical men have come to realize that for many a long year yet we must remain to preserve order in India.

Nevertheless, we Anglo-Indians of to-day are probably no whit less anxious than the great Anglo-Indians of the past whose names you have mentioned to give, within the limits of order, the fullest scope to the development of Indians along their own natural lines. And that they do now get a considerable scope for such development we may assume from the fact that the able Bengali gentleman, Mr. Sinha, is withdrawing from even such a high position as a seat on the Vicerey's Executive Council for the more general and more highly remunerated work at the Calcutta Bar.

It would probably be a not inapt inference that, however much Bengalis might, from a distance like the idea of governing when they had given it almost in their hands they would find it dull, prosaic, and irksome, and altogether unsuited to their natures. They and other Indians are developing rapidly under British rule. They might not flourish so well under their own—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

August 19. FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16TH.

THE SHORTEST SERMON ON RECORD.

The honour of preaching the shortest sermon now belongs to a great English divine. His complete sermon was as follows:—"We come into the world naked and bare. We go out of it nobody knows where. I would say no more if I preached a whole year." This reminds us of a doctor's terse reply as to the main source of good and ill health. He said:—"Food, well-digested, makes you strong, vigorous, healthy. Food, undigested, makes you weak and ill." In other words, all that most weak and ailing people need to make them strong and well is the power to digest food, and that is just what Mother Seigel's Syrup gives. It helps the stomach, liver and bowels to do their work properly and then sound digestion is soon followed by sound health. Mother Seigel's Syrup is made of curative extracts of roots, barks and leaves which possess in a remarkable degree, the power of toning up and strengthening the stomach and of stimulating the liver and bowels to natural action. Thus it enables you to digest and gain nourishment from your food, and prevents all such troubles as pains after eating, loss of appetite, wind in the stomach, palpitation, headaches, dizziness, biliousness, constipation, languor, anaemia, and all other troubles which can only arise when your stomach or liver is out of order.

Mrs. Edith Frost, 17, Herbert Road, Manor Park, E., has proved for herself that Mother Seigel's Syrup cures stomach and liver troubles. In a letter, written on April 1st, 1910, Mrs. Frost says:—"Four years ago, I could keep nothing in my stomach except water. This reminds us of a doctor's terse reply as to the main source of good and ill health. He said:—"Food, well-digested, makes you strong, vigorous, healthy. Food, undigested, makes you weak and ill." In other words, all that most weak and ailing people need to make them strong and well is the power to digest food, and that is just what Mother Seigel's Syrup gives. It helps the stomach, liver and bowels to do their work properly and then sound digestion is soon followed by sound health. Mother Seigel's Syrup is made of curative extracts of roots, barks and leaves which possess in a remarkable degree, the power of toning up and strengthening the stomach and of stimulating the liver and bowels to natural action. Thus it enables you to digest and gain nourishment from your food, and prevents all such troubles as pains after eating, loss of appetite, wind in the stomach, palpitation, headaches, dizziness, biliousness, constipation, languor, anaemia, and all other troubles which can only arise when your stomach or liver is out of order.

"Then I visited the West Ham Hospital, as an out-patient, and later I attended the London Hospital. After a while, however, I began to despair of ever getting well again and used to think I was going to die."

"Low spirits are a common sign of Indigestion which was the cause of all Mrs. Frost's troubles. She needed a tonic to tone up and strengthen her stomach so that she could digest and get nourishment from her food and such a tonic she was soon to find.

"One day," she says, "a friend urged me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle, and after the first few doses, I began to feel relief. I could take my food better and the palpitation was not so severe. I continued taking Mother Seigel's Syrup until, after four bottles, I felt quite myself again; and from that day I have had no return of my old complaint."

Mother Seigel's Syrup cured Mrs. Frost, in the natural way, by restoring her stomach and liver to working order. In the same way, it will cure you, too, if you have any of those troubles which arise from a disordered state of the stomach, liver, or bowels. Prove it for yourself, without further delay.

TENYO MARU, Japanese str. 1,275, W. C. T. F. Wheeler, 14th Sept.—San Francisco via Ports 16th August, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

OMURO MARU, Japanese str. 1,479, S. Takaki, 9th September—Dairon 3rd Sept., Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

PANAMA MARU, Japanese str. 3,756, K. Moto, 13th Sept.—Manila 10th Sept., General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PAOING, British str. 1,072, E. L. Jones, 12th September—Newchwang 9th Sept., General—China Navigation Co.

PETCHABURI, German str. 1,374, C. Gosewisch, 11th Sept.—Bangkok 4th Sept., Rice, Meal and wood—Butterfield & Swire.

PITANGULOK, German str. 1,264, D. Reimann, 11th Sept.—Bangkok 3rd Sept., Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.

EYGA, Norwegian str. 3,807, E. Meyer, 11th Sept.—Portland 11th August, Flour—Order.

TENYO MARU, Japanese str. 1,265, W. C. T. F. Wheeler, 14th Sept.—San Francisco via Ports 16th August, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

TIENTSIN, British str. 1,227, F. Boyd, 3rd September—Swatow 2nd Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.

TJELWONG, Dutch str. 3,061, Ley, 12th Sept.—Batavia 12th August, General—Java-China Japan Lijn.

WOHU, British str. 1,227, A. Lucke, 4th September—Shanghai 31st Aug., General—Butterfield & Sw

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington, August 4th.

Figures just made public by the Department of Commerce and Labour show so healthful an increase in the commerce between the United States and Philippine Islands as to occasion extended comment throughout the country and call forth various editorial comments. The official figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, show the total exports to the Philippines to have been \$16,832,645, as compared with \$11,389,441 the previous year and \$11,641,732 in 1908.

The imports from the islands show an even greater increase, amounting to over 83 per cent. over last year, the figures showing imports for 1910 amounting to \$17,177,987 as compared with \$9,453,986 in 1909 and \$10,164,233 in 1908. While the importation of sugar has increased with wonderful strides during the past year, the figures show that it is only one of many important commodities entering into the total increase for 1910.

For the current year the importation of sugar amounted to 175,869,739 pounds, valued at \$4,259,568, as compared with 83,548,000 pounds valued at \$1,594,604, last year, and 38,408,000 pounds, valued at \$69,800 in 1908. Of the sugar imports for the current year 23,000,154 pounds, valued at \$263,745, came in the month of June—almost equaling the importations for the entire year 1908.

Manila fibres also showed a remarkable increase in the list of imports in 1910 amounting to 92,705 tons, valued at \$10,435,743 as compared with 61,682 tons, valued at \$7,127,187, in 1909 and 52,233 tons, valued at \$8,922,890, in 1908. No figures appear in the advance summary on the tobacco trade, but the increased importations of that commodity have been equally satisfying.

Dealing with the entire commerce of the United States the exports of manufacturers in the fiscal year 1910 exceeded those of any earlier year, and imports of manufacturers' materials in 1910 were also the largest on record. This is a summarization of an analysis of the year's imports and exports just prepared by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labour. The statement shows the imports of 50 principal articles, the exports of 50 principal articles, and the total imports and exports, and is sufficient, when coupled with the detailed figures of the preceding month, to justify the assertion that both the exports of manufacturers and the imports of manufacturers' materials exceeded those of any earlier year in the history of our commerce.

A committee of small boys could manage things in Penang better and would know as much about the management of wharves, docks and engineering works, as the present committee, and would be more likely to give fairly play.

He quotes the Governor regarding the guarantee of free competition required from the conference, and says despite that the Government would not allow the Eastern Shipping Company to finish and use its own slipways because the Government had spent a lot of money on the Prye dock wharves it would not have a rival concern. In the Governor's opinion it appeared to be good to have a Government monopoly, but not an outside one.

The value of imported manufacturers' materials, including in this term both crude and partly manufactured, amounted to \$56 million dollars in the fiscal year just ended, against \$73 million one year ago, \$10 million ten years ago, and \$27 million twenty years ago. The exports of manufacturers, including both those ready for consumption and those for further use in manufacturing, aggregated \$78 million dollars in the fiscal year 1910, against \$71 million one year ago, \$45 million ten years ago, and \$19 million twenty years ago. Thus imports of manufacturers' materials in 1910 were larger than ever before and were 109 per cent. greater than a decade ago and 198 per cent. greater than two decades ago. Manufacturers exported in 1910 show also a larger total than ever before and were 58 per cent. greater than in 1903 and 329 per cent. greater than in 1900.

The falling off in the exports of foodstuffs due to larger consumption by our own people, is again illustrated in the figures of 1910, which show the total value of foodstuffs exported as but \$39 million dollars, against \$43 million in 1909 and \$45 million in 1900, a decline of 32 per cent. in 1910 when compared with 1900, despite the fact that prices and therefore export price valuations were in 1910 higher than those of 1900—*Cablenews*, Manila.

The following Penang telegram is published in the Singapore papers:

Mr. E. L. Miles, the superintendent engineer of the Eastern Shipping Company, Ltd., writes a long letter to the *Penang Gazette* calling attention to the monopoly of the Penang committee of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Board, which, he says, is infinitely more harmful to the trade of Penang than the Shipping Conference. The accusation of crippling trade which the Governor denied in his speech in Council is founded, the writer says, on undeniable facts.

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TYRANNY.

The writer proceeds to plagiarize the Hon. Dr. Galloway's speech saying the tyranny of this powerful concern is absolute. He says, "You can have docking accommodation if we can give it, but we do not bind ourselves to give it, and you must pay what we ask, otherwise you can stop your ships; we do not allow you to dock your own ships." Virtually they say, "Do as we desire or cease to be shipowners under the British flag."

This is driving the local companies either to sell their fleets to foreigners or to place them under foreign flags and do their over-

hauling in foreign ports. The Prye dock is closed indefinitely on account of repairs now. The Eastern Shipping Company is not allowed to make its own slipway. "Seven of our ships," he says, "are due for survey and cleaning and consequently they are running behind time and inconveniencing the public and costing the company extra in coal and stores owing to foul bottoms. The Government cannot do the work themselves and will not allow anyone else to do it."

The Prye dock prices are also exorbitant and are in many cases at least a hundred per cent. higher than those of private companies. The committee shut up the jetty at Bagam Tuam Kechil and gave the contract for rebuilding it without making a temporary landing place. But a local steamship company placed a floating pontoon which it was the duty of Government to do.

COMPARISONS.

He refers to the sinking of the Church Street ghat wharf, which took four days to raise and was next towed to Prye dock, where no effort has yet been made to repair it. The company owning launches had to put on smaller boats owing to the smaller pontoon. The Government would not allow private companies to use their own stevedores and tongkangs to land coal at Prye.

He compares the case of the steamer *Owendale* with 5,050 tons of coal to be hauled to Prye, which had to wait two days for tongkangs to come up and finished discharging in eleven days, the chartered having to pay three days' demurrage, with the case of the steamer *Newbridge* which arrived with 5,050 tons of coal consigned to a local firm, which it landed on the latter's own ground handled by its own stevedores in tongkangs which had to go half a mile further, yet the cargo was discharged in eight days at a rate of 200 tons a day faster than Government work.

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TANJONG PAGAR DOCK BOARD.

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Prisiding at the half-yearly meeting of the Milford Docks Company, held last month in Queen Victoria-street, London, Mr. C. E. Newton expressed the opinion that Milford had in it the making of a great port. Details had been prepared by the manager of the prospective value of the company and its property, but it was the view of the directors that he should not quote these. The public would only regard it as a fairy tale if the capitalised result of the estimates were disclosed.

"But," he proceeded, "I will give you a real fairy tale. There was a time when the City of London advanced to the Crown £567,397 £s, and in discharge of the debt the fee simple of some 300 manors and estates was conveyed to the Corporation. Among them was the lordship of Liverpool, 'with all customs, anchorage, and tolls of the waters of the Mersey,' and with 'all the manorial, seigniorial, and regal rights' of the town and lordship of Liverpool then existing.

"And, this lordship and those rights, from which an annual income in millions is now derived, was sold by the short-sighted corporators of the period to Lord Maryborough for the sum of £450."

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The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherlands India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside. Not only is the Directory a full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port, or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate GUIDE FOR THE TOURIST, giving every detail in connection with the place, their History, Topography, &c., &c.

The CHRONICLE covers the notable events of the last half century in the Far East together with the Texts of all the most important Treaties concluded with the countries of Eastern Asia, the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Chambers of Commerce, Scales of Commissions, Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamp Duties, Postal Guide, Signal Codes, Chinese Festivals, Tables of Money, Weights and Measures, and other Commercial Information including:—

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PLAN OF FORMOSA CONCESSION, SHANGHAI
SHOWING THE EXTENDED SETTLEMENT
LABOR PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA
PLAN OF NEW TERRITORY (KOWLOON)
PLAN OF KOWLOON
PLAN OF MANILA
PLAN OF SAIGON
PLAN OF SINGAPORE
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TREATIES WITH CHINA
Great Britain—Nanking, 1842; Tientsin, 1858; Tariff Agreement and Rules, 1859; Convention, 1860; Rules for Joint Investigation of Customs Seizures, 1859; Canton, 1876, with Additional Article; Opium Convention, 1883; Changkiang Convention, 1891; Tibet-Sikkim Convention, 1892; Kowloon Extension, 1893; Weihaiwei 1898; Convention, Commercial; Shanghai, 1902; Emigration Convention, 1904.

France—Tientsin, 1858; Convention, 1859; Tientsin, 1865; Convention, 1866, 1877, and 1885; Frontier Trade Regulations.

United States—Tientsin, 1858; Additional 1868; Peking, 1880; Immigration, 1894.

Germany—Tientsin, 1861; Peking, 1839; Kiaochow Concession, 1898; Railway and Mining Concession, 1902.

Japan—Shimonoseki, 1853; Liaotung Convention, 1895; Commercial, 1896; New Port 1896; Supplementary Commercial, 1903; Trade, 1891.

Portugal, 1888; Commercial, 1894. FINAL PROTOCOL made between China and Eleven Powers, 1901.

TREATIES WITH COREA
Japan, 1876; Japan Supplementary, 1876; Great Britain, 1904 and 1905. United States, 1892; Great Britain, 1895.

TREATIES WITH SIAM
Great Britain, 1856, 1859 and 1909; France, 1897 and 1904; Japan, 1903; Russia, 1862.

Great Britain and France, Siam: Frontier, Great Britain and Russia, 1891; Great Britain and Russia, 1892.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS
TRADE REGULATIONS
China, Japan, Corea, Siam.

LAW DOCUMENTS
Orders in Council for Government of H.B.M.'s Subjects in China and Corea, and in Siam. Rules of H.B.M.'s Supreme and other Courts in China, &c.; Tables of Court and Consular Fees; Charter of the Colony of Hong Kong, Malaya States Federation Agreement, Table of Hongkong Court Fees; Admiralty Rules, Foreign Jurisdiction Act; Regulations for the Consular Courts of United States; United States Consular and Court Fees; Rules of Court of Consuls of Shanghai Chinese Passenger Act; Hongkong Licences Trade Marks, and Letters Patent Fees; Ports Regulations for China; Harbour Regulations for Japan.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY, although condensed in every possible manner, contains every year more pages. It was a year ago universally pronounced to be the cheapest work of the kind anywhere published, and although very much enlarged and improved in every way, the price in silver is now below the equivalent of £1 5s. at which it was originally published.

It is published at the Office of the Hongkong Daily Press, and can be had from, and Advertisements sent through the principal Booksellers in Asia and through:—

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

WOOSHING, British str., 1,423, T. Lishman, 15th Sept.—Java, 6th Sept., Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
WILHELM, German str., 3,550, Lübeck, 15th Sept.—Shanghai, 11th Sept., General—Hamburg America Line.
WUHCHANG, British str., 975, G. H. Bowker, 15th Sept.—Shanghai, 10th and Swatow, 14th Sept., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
FACTORY, British str., 1,189, H. Brenner, 15th Sept.—Holloway, 14th Sept., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
SHANTUNG, German str., 1,000, H. Oltmanns, 15th Sept.—Bangkok, 15th Sept., Rice and Teakwood—Butterfield & Swire.
SHIBETORO MARU, Japanese str., 2,479, Atomni, 15th Sept.—Wikhamate, 30th Sept., Coal—Osaka Shoson Kaisha.
SINGAPORE, British str., 1,047, F. Jumison, 15th Sept.—Haiphong, 11th and Holloway, 14th Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.
SPITZ, Norwegian str., 871, Solum, 14th Sept.—Quang Chow Wan, 12th September, Salt—Asgard, Thoresen & Co.
ST. ALBANS, British str., 4,118, F. W. Hood, R.N.R., 15th Sept.—Kobe 10th Sept., General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
15th September.
Chooch, German str., for Holloway.
Eastern, British str., for Shanghai.
Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
Ieemoon, German str., for Saigon.
Michael Jenson, German str., for Holloway.
Paoing, British str., for Chooch.
Singen, British str., for Haiphong.
Tjiluwong, Dutch str., for Amoy.

DEPARTURES.

15th September.
BUSUN MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
CEYLON MARU, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
CHENAN, British str., for Shanghai.
CHENGSHING, British str., for Canton.
DELHI, British str., for Shanghai.
DONGSANG, British str., for Singapore.
FRI, Norwegian str., for Canton.
HAIRUN, British str., for Swatow.
HIRANO MARU, Japanese str., from Kobe.
LINAN, British str., for Canton.
MEEFOO, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
SEANG BEI, British str., for Amoy.
THORDIS, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German str. *Shantung* reports: Light Southern winds, good weather throughout.
The British str. *Lakshmi* reports: Light to moderate S.W. and Westerly winds, fine weather throughout.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

September 15th.
TAIKOO DOCK—Union, Drumlanian, Demeter, Germania, Tenyo Maru.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, carrying the German Mail with dates from Berlin of the 24th ultimo, left Colombo on the 10th instant p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 20th instant p.m.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Apeir str. *Gregory* Apeir from Calcutta left Singapore on the 14th instant morning, and may be expected here on or about the 20th instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The str. *Koven* sailed from Yokohama 10th instant on route to Hongkong, and is due to arrive at this port on the 23rd inst.

The T.K.K. str. *Nippon Maru* sailed from San Francisco on the 6th inst. for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 4th prox.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. str. *Aldana* left Sydney on the 31st ultimo for Queensland Port, Manila and this port.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. Co.'s str. *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver for Hongkong via the usual ports of call on the 7th instant a.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Mogul Line str. *Pathan* left Singapore on the 10th instant, and is due at this port today.

The Austrian Lloyd's str. *Austria* left Singapore for this port on the 10th inst., and is due here to day.

The E.M.S.P. Co.'s str. *Flintshire* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 11th instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The Mogul Line str. *Sikh* sailed from the United Kingdom for Hongkong via Straits on the 3rd instant.

The Dank Line str. *Kumeria* sailed from Yokohama on the 12th instant for Hongkong via ports.

The "Bon" Line str. *Benevento* from Mid-dlesbury, Antwerp and London left Singapore on the 13th instant for this port.

The O.S.K. str. *Seattle Maru* left Tacoma, Wash., for this port on the 20th ultimo, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 27th instant.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Rajahuri, from Holloway, Mr. Edwards.
Per Singan, from Haiphong, Mr. McDermonts.
Per St. Albans, from Japan, &c., Miss Niven, Miss Kelly, Mr. C. Schuster, Master M. Engle and Mr. Hoole.

DEPARTED.

Per Hirano Maru, for Japan, Commander and Mrs. Acton, R.N., Mrs. J. M. Henderson, Master Maurice Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sakuria and 2 children, Mr. M. Ying, Mr. Tani, Mr. Popo, Mr. and Mrs. M. Blade, 2 children and governess, Mr. Wolf, Lieut. J. R. Coppenr, Mr. C. Piquet, Mr. Toyama, Mrs. Nakagawa, Miss Minamata, Miss Nakano, Messrs. Alexandra S. Egins, M. Ide, Miss. Ohman, A. J. Perival, J. Burrows, F. Painter and W. Witchell.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

Aug. 26th—C. P. R. *Lacis*, Hudson, Nippon, Palawan, Sikkim, Amur, Essemani, Indra-deo, 30th—Benedict, Prins Eitel Friedrich, Sogo Maru, Weneric, September 2nd—Benedict, Brasilia, China, Kerman, Macao, Moyane, Oceanien, Penang; Tingo Maru, Pacifica, 6th—Monmouthshire, Theseus, Armenia, 9th—Borneo, Polynesien, Priam, 13th—Aragonie, Astyanz, Ghaz, Sicilia, Yorck.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

Sept. 12th—Somali, 13th—Hyson, Meeklenburg, Indrasamba.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C.
& SEATTLE
VIA
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or About.
• SUVERIC	6,232	F. S. Cowley	27th September.
• KUMERIC	6,232	G. B. McGill	20th October.
• AYMERIC	4,362	J. Boyd	20th November.

Calling at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.
These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage Passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1910.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
"EMPERESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C. The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong. From Quebec. Friday, 14th Oct.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" Sat., 17th Sept. "ALLAN LINE" Friday, 14th Oct.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" Sat., 28th Oct. "EMPERESS OF IRELAND" Fri., 4th Nov.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" Sat., 29th Oct. "ALLAN LINE" Friday, 25th Nov.
"MONTEAGLE" Tuesday, 8th Nov. From St. John, N.B.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" Sat., 19th Nov. "EMPERESS OF BRITAIN" Fri., 16th Dec.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" Sat., 17th Dec. "ALLEN LINE" Friday, 13th Jan.

"Emperess" Steamships leave HONGKONG at 6 P.M.
"Monteagle" at 12 Noon.

The "Emperess" route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at St. JOHN OF QUEBEC with the Company's New Pacific "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

The "Emperess" steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi Wireless apparatus.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10
Intermediates on Steamers 243 " 245 "

First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Birth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments. Full particulars of application from Agents.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Podder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMeward PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS	Leave COLOMBO	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES & LONDON	Due MARSEILLES (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	Due PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)	FRIDAY
Steamer	Tons	1 P.M. SATURDAY	Steamer	Tons.	SATURDAY
DELHI	8,000	February 4	MANTUA	11,000	March 10
ACADIA	7,000	February 18	MALWA	11,000	March 18
ASSAYE	750	March 4	MACEDONIA	10,500	April 1
MARMORA	10,500	March 18	(Through Steamer (calling at HONGKONG))		April 15
DEVANHA	8,000	April 1	MOLDAVIA	10,000	April 29
DELHI	8,000	April 15	MONGOLIA	10,000	May 13
ASSAYE	750	April 29	MOREA	11,000	May 27
DELTA	8,000	May 13	MOOLTAN	10,000	June 10

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong or at the time of booking.

FARES TO LONDON (Including Surtax):

1ST SALOON £71.10 SINGLE. £106.14 RETURN.

2ND £48.8 " 72.12 "

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON
CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG	about	about	11
SUNDA	4,700	January	25	March
NUBLA	5,900	February	8	March
SYRIA	6,650	March	8	April
NORE	6,700	March	22	May
PALAWAN	4,700	April	19	June
BORNEO	4,600	May	3	June
SICILIA	6,700	May	31	July
SUMATRA	4,600	May	14	July
NILE	6,700	June	31	July

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES
FARES TO LONDON (Including Surtax):

1ST SALOON £55.00 SINGLE. £82.10 RETURN.

2ND £38.10 " 57.74 "

* Carry 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers.

For further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWITT,
SUPREINTENDENT.

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**GEBRUEDER LENK,
RODEWISCH I.V.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BERLIN WOOL.**

FOR PARTICULARS, CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES, APPLY TO THE SOLE
REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHINA:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 360.

43-2

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN
ROUTE TO EUROPE.

The Delta, with the Siberian mail, is due to arrive at Hongkong to-day.

TO	PER	DATUM.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Friday	16th, 9.00 A.M.
Macao	Friday	16th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Friday	16th, 1.15 P.M.
Bangkok	Friday	16th, 3.00 P.M.
		16th, 1.00 P.M.

KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOREA,
YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU &
SAN FRANCISCO
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Port Darwin Thursday Is. Cooktown, Cairns,
Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart,
Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne,
Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle
Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin
(Late Letters 11.00 to NOON Extra
Postage 10 cents.)

(Supplementary mail on board up to the
time fixed for departure of the mail.
Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes
in time for the first clearance will be
included in this contract mail.)
The Parcel mail will be closed to-day,
at 5 p.m.

Macao

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER (B.C.)
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Manila, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Hakodate,
and Portland
Hobart and Haiphong
Manila, Angaur, Yap, Friedrich Wilhelms-
tafel, Rabaul, Simpson'safen, Herbert-
sho, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart,
Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin,
Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle

Shanghai...
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui
Tientsin
Kudat and Sandakan
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
Manila
Swatow
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma

Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 Extra
Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in
time for the first clearance will be
included in this contract mail.)

Iloilo and Cebu
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow
Manila
Manila

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA,
HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Chefoo and Tientsin
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday
Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Bris-
bane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New
Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin,
Perth, and Fremantle

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
MARINEWORK

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

LIGHT

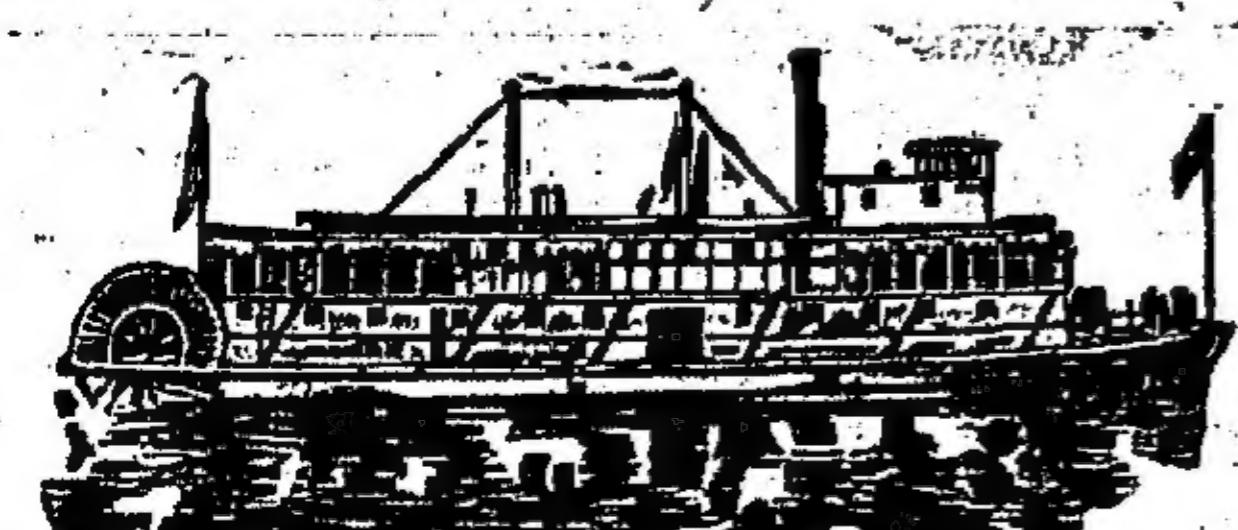
DRAFT

VESSELS

ARE

OUR

SPECIALITY



"If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or
make a better mousetrap than his neighbour, though he build his house
in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door." —EMERSON.

OUR LINES ARE

"OSRAM" LAMPS. "PETER" ENGINES. "ALLEN" PUMPS.
"HALL'S" DISTEMPER. "ATLAS" METALS AND SOUND MECHANI-
CAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING ADVICE TO OUR CLIENTS.

TO-DAY

9 P.M.—Warwick Major's Comedy Co. at
Theatre Royal—"The Importance of Being
Earnest."

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 17th Sept.—Eighteenth Half-Yearly
Drawing of Sixty-five Debentures of
Hongkong Club, 11 A.M.

Saturday, 17th Sept.—Ninth Ordinary Annual
Meeting of China Light and Power Co.,
Ltd., Noon.

Saturday, 17th Sept.—Fourth Meeting of Hong-
kong Gymkhana Club, at Happy Valley,
3.30 P.M.

Tuesday, 20th Sept.—Extraordinary General
Meeting of Hongkong Club, 5.15 P.M.

Thursday, 22nd Sept.—Annual General Meeting
of Hongkong Football League at Y.M.C.A.
Rooms, 5.30 P.M.

Saturday, 24th Sept.—Ordinary Annual Meeting
of Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving &
Dyeing Co., Ltd., 11.15 A.M.

Saturday, 24th Sept.—Ordinary General Meet-
ing of Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Noon.

Tuesday, 27th Sept.—Annual General Meeting
of Kowloon Cricket Club, 5.15 P.M.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 15th.

On LONDON—
Telegraphic Transfer 1.91
Bank Bills, on demand 1.91
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1.91
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1.91
Credits, at 4 months' sight 1.91
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight/10.1%

On PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 2.26
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2.30

On GERMANY—
On demand 1.83

On NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, on demand 4.13
Credits, at 60 days' sight 4.44

On BOMBAY—
Telegraphic Transfer 1.54
Bank, on demand 1.54

On CALCUTTA—
Telegraphic Transfer 1.54

Bank, on demand 1.54

On SHANGHAI—
Bank, at sight 7.41

Private, at 30 days' sight 7.5

On YOKOHAMA—On demand 8.8

On MANILA—On demand—Pesos 88

On SINGAPORE—On demand 7.61

On BATAVIA—On demand 10.74

On HAIKONG—On demand 14.74 pm.

On SAIGON—On demand 1.74 pm.

On BANGKOK—On demand 8.64

SOVEREIGNs, Bank's Buying Rate \$11.10

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael 58.30

BAR SILVER, per oz. 24.1

SUBSIDARY COINS.

Quotations are: per cent.

Chinese 20 cents pieces \$4.67 discount

Chinese 10 " 5.62 "

Hongkong 20 " 4.55 "

Baras Old 10 " 4.93 "

September 14th.

OPIUM.

Quotations are: September 14th.

Malwa Now \$1,900/1,950 per picul.

Malwa Old \$1,960/2,000 "

Malwa Older \$2,010/2,050 "

Malwa V. Old \$2,060/2,100 "

Peranakan quality \$1,400/1,500 "

Peranakan extra fine \$1,900 "

Peranakan 100 " 1.74 pm.

Petna Now \$1,970 " 1.74 pm.

Petna Old \$1,980 " 1.74 pm.

Baras New \$1,980 " 1.74 pm.

Baras Old \$1,980 " 1.74 pm.

September 14th.

Stocks. NO. OF SHAKES. VALUE. PAID UP. CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.

BANKS—
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation 120,000 \$125 all \$8924, sales

National Bank of China, Limited 99,925 £7 £6 76, buyers

Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited 8,604 12/6 12/6 88, sellers

China Borneo Company, Limited 60,000 \$12 \$12 \$9, sellers

China Light and Power Company, Limited 50,000 \$10 \$10 \$140.

China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd. 200,000 \$10 \$10 88, buyers

COTTON MILLS—
Ewo Cotton Spin'r. & Weaving Co., Ltd. 20,000 Tls. 50 Tls. 50 Tls. 110.

Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. 125,000 \$10 \$10 85.

International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. 10,000 Tls. 75 Tls. 75 Tls. 55.

Lau-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd. 8,000 Tls. 100 Tls. 100 Tls. 55.

Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited 2,000 Tls. 500 Tls. 500 Tls. 240.

Dairy Farm Company, Limited 40,000 \$74 \$74 \$19, buyers

DOCKS AND WHARVES—
Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd. 60,000 \$50 all \$54, sales

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. 50,000 \$52 " " 50, sales

New Amoy Dock Co., Limited 10,000 \$63 \$63 89, sellers

Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. 55,700 Tls. 100 Tls. 100 Tls. 76.

Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd. 36,000 Tls. 100 Tls. 100 Tls. 112.

Empress of India 18,000 \$25 \$25 59, sellers

Green Island Cement Co., Limited 400,000 \$10 \$10 \$4,65 div.

Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited 7,000 \$10 \$10 \$205.

Hongkong Electric Co., Limited 60,000 \$10 \$10 \$100, sellers

Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited 12,000 \$50 \$50 \$75, sellers

Hongkong Ice Company, Limited 5,000 \$25 \$25 \$15.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited 60,000 \$10 \$10 \$21, sellers

Hongkong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd. 15,000 \$10 \$10 57.

INSURANCES—
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited 10,000 \$250 \$50 \$190, buyers

China Fire Insurance Co., Limited 20,000 \$100 \$20 \$116.

China Traders Insurance Co., Limited 24,000 \$83.33 \$25 \$87.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited 8,000 \$250 \$50 \$355, buyers

North-China Insurance Co., Limited 10,000 \$15 \$15 \$115.

Union Insurance Society, Limited 12,400 \$250 \$100 \$282, sellers

Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited 12,000 \$100 \$60 \$200.

LANDS AND BUILDINGS—
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd. 50,000 \$100 \$100 \$101, buyers

Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd. 150,000 \$10 \$10 88, sales

Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd. 5,000 \$55 \$55 32.

Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited 73,000 Tls. 50 Tls. 50 Tls. 112.

West Point Building Co., Limited 12,500 \$50